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to the abdomen laudanum emollient cataplasms. For infants abstain from using laudanum. To calm the straining, give warm emollient baths, adding 20 drops of laudanum. During convalescence, while continuing the diet of milk, restore the alimentation by beginning with eggs, raw beef (minced), brains, fresh fish (broiled), etc., but abstain from eating fat.

As tonic take a wineglass of maceration of quinquina before each meal. The above are the measures we have adopted, and it seems to us they should render valuable services if well executed. It is to be hoped that the Government, taking into consideration the fate of the country people, will put within their reach the means of being benefited by this treatment, through the magistrates of the different districts, by establishing a free service of the proper medicines. It would be advisable, also, that two physicians, at least, should officiate in the communities visited by the epidemic until its total extinction.

We will not close this report without paying a just homage and addressing our warmest thanks to Gen. Larrieux Jeune, commander of the arrondissement of Nippes, who gave us most cordial hospitality, and also to his aides, Generals Marmontel St. Louis, and Esope Milfort, commanders of the districts of Petit-Trou and Baraderes, whose sympathetic reception rendered easy our task. The remarkable zeal of the magistrates of the towns we visited, deserves mention also.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of our distinguished sentiments.

DR. PAUL SALOMON,  
DR. LELIO HUDICOURT.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*Report from Honolulu.*

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 2, 1900.*

SIR: I append on the overleaf a copy of my telegram of this date relative to the number of deaths by plague at this place since my last report of January 23.

The situation has changed wonderfully for the good since January 23. Two deaths occurred on January 24. Both of these were Chinese and outside of the detention camps; and one each on the 26th, 28th, and 31st. No new cases have been found since the 23d, with the exception of 1 at the Kalihi Detention Camp.

When the whole of Chinatown burned down on January 20, about 4,500 Chinese, Japanese, and natives were left homeless. This large number from the quarantined district had to be crowded into the detention camp, which had to be established to house those taken out of houses where deaths had occurred. It was thought that the number of cases would be large for a time because of the crowded condition, but only 1 case has developed since the 25th.

The camp now contains about 6,000 persons. At first they were not separated, so that as 1 case developed it made it necessary to begin the quarantine period over again. Now they are dividing the camp into sections, keeping up a perfect segregation, so that as soon as one section goes through the required period they may be allowed to go.

Yesterday the president of the board of health took Dr. Carmichael and myself through the Kalihi Camp. The intelligent work which has been done there in such a short time is something wonderful. The new arrivals are brought into a disrobing room, and from there taken to well-appointed bathrooms where they are bathed, and then taken to an uncontaminated room where new clothes are given them. From there they go to new houses which have been made aseptically clean. The clothes worn by the new arrivals are hung up in a hermetically sealed house and fumigated with sulphur fumes and then taken in clean covered carts to the camps.

The houses are detached, not more than 4 families being in the same

building. Back of each row of houses is a flume filled with a rapid stream of water running through it constantly. Over this flume, houses are built for closets and places for washing clothes and bathing. A heavy hammer dropped into the stream will be carried out to sea. The place is always sweet and clean. The camp is located about one mile and a half from the city and is probably to-day the most sanitary place in the city.

The precautions taken with the sugar cargoes to prevent contamination are equally good. No vessel is allowed to have any communication with the shore after she is fumigated, and most of them are discharged away from the docks. No sugar is allowed aboard which has been exposed.

I have no hesitation in saying, with the precautions now being taken, commerce between the islands and San Francisco is much safer than that between Hongkong and the coast for the past three years.

Respectfully,

WM. HAYWOOD,  
*United States Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 2, 1900.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.:*

Situation much improved. Since 23d, 5 deaths. Mostly old cases. Only 1 new case since 25th, and that in detention camp. Eight days without new case.

HAYWOOD.

*Report from Honolulu.*

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report on the 2d instant the situation here relative to the plague has not improved.

Two new foci of infection have been found in the business part of the city adjoining Chinatown, which seem to point strongly to the fact that the infection has been spread by rats or other vermin driven from Chinatown.

J. W. Robertson, an American and an employee of the Waterhouse Grocery Company on Bethel street, was taken ill on January 31. He was attended by his family physician, but the case was not considered suspicious until late on February 2, after my report had been mailed, when the board of health was notified and the case diagnosed as plague and removed to the plague hospital at Kakoako. Mr. Robertson resided on Nuana street between School and Vineyard in what was considered a healthy part of the city.

This was the first case in which the antiplague serum was used and the first case reported in the city since January 25. Forty cubic centimeters of the serum were injected into the scapular region and repeated in a few hours. Improvement in the bubonic symptoms followed but the temperature rose to 105° F. and over.

The temperature fell after a few hours and improvement was noted up to noon of the 4th instant. A change for the worse then took place and the patient died at 4 p. m. that day. The temperature before death was 106.40° F. I was present at the necropsy held by Dr. Garvin, which was attended by Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health; Drs. Herbert, Emerson, Jobe, Petersen, and Stansfield. A characteristic bubo was found in the right groin and the gross post-mortem